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Term:	<input type="text" value="L10 with l1 with l4 with l2"/> []
Display:	<input type="text" value="10"/> Documents in Display Format: <input type="text" value="1"/> Starting with Number <input type="text" value="1"/> []
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Search
Clear
Interrupt

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DATE: Friday, July 09, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

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<u>DB</u> =PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; <u>PLUR</u> =YES; <u>OP</u> =ADJ			
<u>L13</u>	l8 and l11	0	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	l8 same l11	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 with l1 with l4 with l2	8	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	suspension	761361	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 same l7	11	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	catheter	89948	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	l6 with l5	953	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	suspension or solution	5197171	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 with l1	7851	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	polymer or microparticle	1790182	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	pharmaceutically active agent or therapeutic agent or biologically active agent	75462	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	nucleic or plasmid or DNA or protein or drug or antibody or polypeptide	700159	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	preformed or previously formed	162504	<u>L1</u>

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#) [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L9: Entry 9 of 11

File: USPT

Aug 4, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5135516 A

TITLE: Lubricious antithrombogenic catheters, guidewires and coatings

Brief Summary Text (15):

In various embodiments, the ammonium cation is provided by applying an aqueous solution. The method may include; drying the polymer coating after applying the ammonium cation; drying the coating before providing the buffer solution; selecting a sodium bicarbonate buffer; applying the buffer solution to enhance lubriciousness by the formation of salts of the acid groups; providing the lubricious polymer may include providing to the surface a primer solution including isocyanate and providing a hydrophilic polymer to the isocyanate. The coefficient of friction of the coating after applying the buffer solution may be less than about 0.1; the hydrophilic polymer may have a molecular weight from about 200,000 to 5,000,000 and be selected from polyacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid and amino acids and their derivatives and copolymers; the preformed surface may be formed of nylon, polyurethane, polyester, "C-Flex", "Percuflex", "Kraton" or polyethylene; the ammonium cation may be the benzalkonium cation formed by dissociation of benzalkonium chloride; ammonium cation may be provided in a manner causing reaction of cation with the acid groups to form ammonium salts; the ammonium cation and heparin may be applied in the manner to provide a coating which is about 1.0 to 10 microns thick when dry; the coating may be about 2 to 5 micrpsns thick when dry; the thickness of the coating may increase by about six to ten times when wet; the thickness of the coating may be about 20 microns when wet; the coating may be applied to an angioplasty catheter; the coating may be applied to an angioplasty balloon catheter; the coating may be applied to a guidewire, a polymer coated guidewire, and other devices used in the vascular system.

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#) [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

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[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

L11: Entry 3 of 8

File: PGPB

Nov 7, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020164290 A1

TITLE: Biocompatible compounds for sustained release pharmaceutical drug delivery systems

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0017] In order to provide rapid biodegradation and good physical characteristics, the biodegradable polymer preferably has a number-average molecular weight of no greater than about 1800, and more preferably no greater than 1500 (and generally no less than about 700), and a polydispersity of less than about 1.3, more preferably less than about 1.2, and most preferably less than about 1.15. The biodegradable polymer preferably comprises at least one chain of units of the formula --[O--R¹--C(O)]-- wherein each R¹ is an independently selected organic group that links the oxygen atom to the carbonyl group. More preferably, the biodegradable polymer is polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, or polylactic-co-glycolic acid; and most preferably, it is poly-L-lactic acid. Some examples of uses for such biodegradable polymers having a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution include preformed drug-containing powders and particles (e.g., microspheres), such as used in dry powder inhalation systems, nebulizers, injection formulations, topical sprays, and suspension type MDI aerosol formulations, as well as subcutaneous implants, drug-delivery dental packs, and other drug-delivery systems. Polymers having such a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution can be prepared by any suitable means for limiting polydispersity. One preferred technique is to use a supercritical fluid, such as carbon dioxide, to fractionate the polymer. This useful technique is applicable to the biocompatible polymers described herein, as well as to other polymers in general.

[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)**End of Result Set** [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L11: Entry 8 of 8

File: USPT

Oct 3, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6126919 A

TITLE: Biocompatible compounds for pharmaceutical drug delivery systems

Brief Summary Text (21):

In order to provide rapid biodegradation and good physical characteristics, the biodegradable polymer preferably has a number-average molecular weight of no greater than about 1800, and more preferably no greater than 1500 (and generally no less than about 700), and a polydispersity of less than about 1.3, more preferably less than about 1.2, and most preferably less than about 1.15. The biodegradable polymer preferably comprises at least one chain of units of the formula --[O--R¹--C(O)]-- wherein each R¹ is an independently selected organic group that links the oxygen atom to the carbonyl group. More preferably, the biodegradable polymer is polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, or polylactic-co-glycolic acid; and most preferably, it is poly-L-lactic acid. Some examples of uses for such biodegradable polymers having a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution include preformed drug-containing powders and particles (e.g., microspheres), such as used in dry powder inhalation systems, nebulizers, injection formulations, topical sprays, and suspension type MDI aerosol formulations, as well as subcutaneous implants, drug-delivery dental packs, and other drug-delivery systems. Polymers having such a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution can be prepared by any suitable means for limiting polydispersity. One preferred technique is to use a supercritical fluid, such as carbon dioxide, to fractionate the polymer. This useful technique is applicable to the biocompatible polymers described herein, as well as to other polymers in general.

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)